THE DAILY PROGRESS.

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BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1863.

ALMANAC FOR THE SECOND WEEK IN AUGUST.

	Sun Rises. H. M.	Sun Sets. H. M.
9. Sunday—Bat. of Cedar Run, 1862.....	5 13	6 47
10. Monday—Bat. of Oak Hill, Mo., '61...	5 14	6 46
11. Tuesday.....	5 14	6 46
12. Wednesday—Albert Gallatin d. 1849..	5 15	6 45
13. Thursday.....	5 16	6 44
14. Friday.....	5 17	6 43
15. Saturday.....	5 18	6 42

New Moon, Friday, August 14th, at 10:34 morning.
Full Moon, Friday, Aug. 28th.

Observations on Weather.—The past week clear and hot—good growing weather for crops. Seasonable rains with lightning Wednesday night, Aug. 5th. Thermometer above 90 degrees several days during week. Friday and Saturday 7th and 8th, warmest days of the summer—Thermometer 92 and 93.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Convention of North Carolina Troops in the Army of Northern Virginia.

ORANGE, C. H., Aug. 12.—A Convention of North Carolina troops in the army of Northern Virginia met at the Court House, here, to-day, and organized. Col. Bryant Grimes was appointed Chairman. Nine Secretaries and nine Committeemen were appointed to arrange resolutions. Colonel Garrett was appointed Chairman of the Committee. Resolutions were adopted unanimously, pledging the loyalty of North Carolina, denouncing the *Standard* and its supporters, and expressing confidence that Governor Vance will sustain the good cause, and appointing Cols. S. Garrett, Jones, Cox and Grimes a committee to write an address to the people of the State.—The Convention was enthusiatically unanimous.

Nothing from the front to-day.

Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—The New York *Herald*, of the 10th, asserts that Meade has twice presented his resignation. The same paper editorially says there is an irrepressible conflict in the Cabinet, on the question of the restoration of the Union; Seward is in favor of a liberal amnesty to the rebels, while Chase is for making the abolition of slavery an indispensible condition of reconstruction. The President is said to be between these two differences.

In a late action with the Russian troops the Poles were successful. A proclamation from the Polish National Government, rejects all compromises that is not based on the independence of the Kingdom.

Total vote in twenty-one counties in Kentucky shows a falling off of ten thousand, compared with the vote of 1859.

From the Trans-Mississippi Department-The Resignation of Gen. Price contradicted.

COLUMBIA, Aug. 12.—Col. Torton, of Miss, has just arrived from Arkansas, and pronounces the story of General Price's resignation to be untrue. Gen. Price was on the White river in command of his division.

The prospect in the Trans-Mississippi Department was very encouraging, and no fears felt of their ability to whip the Yankees at any time. Provisions are in abundance and at low prices.

A meeting of the Directors of the Columbia and Hamburg Railroad elected Wm. Johnson, President, John G. Gibbs, Chief Engineer, and Henry Moore, Secretary and Treasuer.

From the Army of Northern Virginia.

FROM THE FRONT, Aug. 13.—Yesterday the Yankee cavalry surprised our pickets near Falmouth, killing one and capturing four. *Per contra*, our side the same day captured two Yankees and killed and wounded several.

Prisoners report a small force of Yankees in Stafford.

Meade is fearful of an attack from Lee.

During Lee's trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania, all the archives of Washington City were packed up ready to be removed at a moment's notice.

The North Carolina Troops have held a Convention—result not known.

From the West.

MORTON, Aug. 12.—The 46th Texas cavalry captured 22 Yankees, four wagons and eighteen mules on the other side of Big Black yesterday and brought all safe to this point. They belonged to Steele's Division, Fifth Army Corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black. Dick Taylor has captured thirty-five New York planters who were planting cotton for the Lincoln Government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

MORTON, July 12.—Nothing has been heard from the River lately. The health of the army is improving finely; only six sick were sent off yesterday. Numbers are returning from the interior almost daily; most of the absentees have returned to their command. The weather is excessively dry and warm.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

MORTON, Aug. 12.—Staff Officers of Kirby Smith just arrived says that four transports, laden with troops, passed Rodney going up Friday. The troops sent down by Grant were to replace troops whose terms of service had expired in Banks' army. Price is at Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Dick Taylor's army is at Berwick's Bay. He sunk two transports, near Donaldsonville, last Tuesday. Kirby Smith's Headquarters are at Shrievport. He called on the Governors of the Trans-Mississippi to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the 15th. The Governor of Texas has taken the field with ten thousand State Troops. Magruder's headquarters are at Galveston.

Still Later from the North and Europe.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—The Baltimore *Gazette* of the 13th has been received. The response of Seymour to the reply of Lincoln is distinguished from his previous letter not less by brevity than by greater boldness. He cites the fact that in nine Democratic districts thirty-three thousand conscripts were called for, and that in nineteen Republican districts there were only thirty-nine thousand. Under such circumstances, Seymour remarks:—You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs. He speaks of the draft as a scheme fraudulently to force a portion of the community into the military service by dishonest perversion. Lincoln replies that the drawing will be made upon the quota as now fixed, in the districts in which the draft is completed; in other districts new enrollments will take place. He wishes it understood that no part of his former letter repudiates the draft; therefore it is not to be postponed, and will be pushed forward in spite of Seymour's remonstrances.

The Daily *News* says that Lincon's edict creates the most intense excitement on the community. The public mind is intensely agitated at the threatening aspect of affairs, and if the draft is commenced again in violation of the protest of Gov. Seymour, revolution is inevitable.

Nothing important from the Army of the Potomac, except rumors of a change of base.

Mosby continues his depredations on the sutlers.

Serious troubles have occured in California between the Secessionists and military. At Vissialia on the 6th five soldiers were killed in the affray.

The excitement in Keokuk county, Iowa, subsided upon the arrival of the military. The insurgents have dispersed.

The steamer *Kate* was recently captured while attempting to run the blockade from Wilmington. She has arrived at Fortress Monroe. Col. Cornyn of the 10th Missouri, was killed at Corinth by Lt. Col. Bowen.

Ninia Sahib, has been captured at last in India.

Gold in New York on Wednesday 126¼.

The Brazilian Government has issued a manifesto defining the privilege of war vessels of the belligerents within its waters. One paragraph declares that the *Alabama*, belonging to the Confederate States, and for violating the neutrality, shall not be received in any port of the empire.

No flag of truce boat has arrived.

Nothing of interest from the Rapidan.

Shower of rain this evening. Temperature much lower.

Yankees Captured.

ORANGE C. H., August 14.—A gentleman who has just arrived from Brandy Station report that some twenty odd raiders were brought there yesterday, captured fifteen miles from that place.

LATER FROM THE NORTH.

The Agent of the Press Association has furnished a news summary, copied from the Baltimore *American* of the 11th, from which we make the following extracts:

Gov. Seymour, of New York, has addressed a letter to the President relative to the draft, in which he complains of the injustice done to the State by the mode of enrollment, and seeks for a suspension of the draft until the errors can be corrected. He states that a large body of the people believe the Conscription act to be unconstitutional, and claims that its legality should be tested in the Courts. The President replies very briefly. He says: "I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York." He promises to see that justice shall be done, and will not object to see the constitutionality of the conscription tested. But at present no time can be wasted or argument used, if we would prevent the rebels from turning upon our now victorious soldiers.

The President has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostages for three negro seamen, captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and who are now in prison at Charleston.

The frigate Hartford, with Rear Admiral Farragut on board, arrived at New York on the 10th, and was received with salutes from the American, French, and Spanish war wessels in port.

At the latest dates from Vicksburg, General Banks had just arrived there on a visit to Gen. Grant. The British Consul at New Orleans and the Commander of a French man-of-war in port, accompanied Gen. Banks on his visit to Vicksburg.

The Nashville *Union* is officially authorized to announce that Gen. Johnson proposes issuing writs of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable day.

Parson Brownlow, on the testimony of a surgeon recently returned from Richmond, states that Gov. Aiken, of S. C. is a prisoner in the Libby prison, his crime being persistent fidelity to the Union. The surgeon states that he was confined in the same room with Gov. Aiken and had many conversations with him. [This is the richest joke of the season.]

Foreign advices to the 2d inst. have been received. It was believed that the Polish question would be settled by diplomacy, and the war panic had subsided in Paris. The American question is discussed much in the usual style. The rebel loan was heavy at 15 per cent. discount. Both the cotton and bread stuffs market were dull.

The latest quotations of gold in New York is 126½. Virginia sixes 61; North Carolina do 68.

REPORTED REMOVAL OF ROSCRANS.—The Chatanooga Rebel says: "Mr. Andrew. Ewing, brother of Lt. Col. Wm. Ewing, late of McNairy's battalion, reached here yesterday from Middle Tennessee. He reports that Rosecrans no longer commands the army of Tennessee, and that he has gone to Virginia. We did not learn the name of his successor, but surmise that Grant will be immediately called to that position.—*Richmond Whig.*

A NEW NAME.—A Western paper annoyed by the periphrasis "American citizens of African decent," offers "unbleached Americans," as a shorter and more expressive term.

ATLANTA (GA.,) CONFEDERACY.—This popular news journal has recently changed hands. Messrs. J. N. Cordoza, B. C. Smith and A. R. Watson, are to be its future editors, and Messrs. Jones and Daniels proprietors.

We are happy to be able to announce upon good authority, that Lieut. W. W. Dickson, of Co. A., 22d Regiment N. C. Troops, is uninjured, but a prisoner at Johnson's Island, Ohio.

STOCK MARKET.

REPORTED BY W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

SATURDAY, Aug. 14, 1863

N. C. State 6 per cent bonds, (old issue,) 350.
N. C. State 6 per cent. bonds, (new issue,) 140.
N. C. State 8 per cent. bonds, 150.
Confederate Bonds, 102½ to 105.
Bank Notes 325.
Silver 10.00 premium.
Gold 10.50 premium.
Demand very great for all kinds of North Carolina bonds.

SNUFF! SNUFF! SNUFF!

A GENUINE ARTICLE OF LORILLARD'S SALT Snuff and Appleby's Fresh or Sweet Snuff. Will send the above Snuff in any quantity, from one pound upwards, by express.
Aug 7-t15S* A. A. WILLARD, Greensboro, N. C.

DRY HIDES WANTED.

I WILL PAY A LITTLE MORE THAN THE HIGHest cash price for any number of good, well trimmed RAW HIDES. Bring them in, one, two, forty, or five hundred at a time. FRANK I. WILSON, Agt.
Aug 12-1w
Standard copy 3 times.

MULES! MULES! MULES!

STRAYED OFF OR CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY, during the recent raid at Tarboro, five MULES, all branded N. C. One of them black, one bay, one iron grey, and two small mules, color not known. I will give Twenty Dollars for the delivery of each mule to me at Raleigh, or to Mr. David Pender at Tarboro, N. C. They are supposed to be in the neighborhood of Kinston.
August 10-2w THOMAS D. HOGG, Major & C. S.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

CONTINUE TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSiness at their old stand as heretofore, in all its various branches.
June 25-6m

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF NORTH Carolina eight and six per cent. bonds, new issue, for which the highest market price will be paid. Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.
Aug 4-tf

MILITARY NOTICES.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

AFTER MORE THAN TWO YEARS OF A WARfare scarcely equalled in the number, magnitude, and fearful carnage of its battles; a warfare in which your courage and fortitude have illustrated your country, and attracted not only gratitude at home, but admiration abroad; your enemies continue a struggle in which our final triumph must be inevitable. Unduly elated with their recent successes, they imagine that temporary reverses can quell your spirit or shake your determination, and they are now gathering heavy masses for a general invasion in the vain hope that, by a desperate effort, success may at length be reached.

You know too well, my countrymen, what they mean by success. Their malignant rage aims at nothing less than the extermination of yourselves, your wives, and children. They seek to destroy what they cannot plunder. They propose as the spoils of victory, that your homes shall be partitioned among the wretches whose atrocious cruelties have stamped infamy on their Government. They design to incite servile insurrection and light the fires of incendiarism wherever they can reach your homes, and they debauch the inferior race, hitherto docile and contented, by promising indulgence of the vilest passions, as the price of treachery. Conscious of their inability to prevail by legitimate warfare, not daring to make peace lest they should be hurled from their seats of power, the men who now rule in Washington refuse even to confer on the subject of putting an end to outrages which disgrace our age, or to listen to a suggestion for conducting the war according to the usages of civilization.

Fellow-citizens, no alternative is left you but victory, or subjugation, slavery and the utter ruin of yourselves, your families and your country. The victory is within your reach. You need but stretch forth your hands to grasp it. For this end, all that is necessary is, that those who are called to the field by every motive that can move the human heart, should promptly repair to the post of duty, should stand by their comrades now in front of the foe, and thus so strengthen the armies of the Confederacy as to ensure success. The men now absent from their posts would, if present in the field, suffice to create numerical equality between our force and that of the invaders and when with any approach of such equality, have we failed to be victorious? I believe that but few of those absent are actuated by unwillingness to serve their country; but that many have found it difficult to resist the temptation of a visit to their homes and the loved ones from whom they have been so long separated; the others have left for temporary attention to their affairs, with the intention of returning, and then have shrunk from the consequences of their violation of duty; that others, again, have left their posts from mere restlessness and desire of change, each quieting the upbraidings of his conscience, by persuading himself that his individual services could have no influence on the general result.

These and other causes (although far less disgraceful than the desire to avoid danger, or to escape from the sacrifices required by patriotism) are, nevertheless, grievous faults, and place the cause of our beloved country, and of everything we hold dear, in imminent peril. I repeat that the men who now owe duty to their country, who have been called out and have not yet reported for duty, or who have absented themselves from their posts, are sufficient in number, to secure us victory in the struggle now impending.

I call on you, then, my countrymen, to hasten to your camps, in obedience to the dictates of honor and duty, and summon those who have absented themselves without leave, or who have remained absent beyond the period allowed by their furloughs, to repair without delay to their respective commands, and I do hereby declare that I grant a general pardon and amnesty to all officers and men within the Confederacy, now absent without leave, who shall, with the least possible delay, return to their proper posts of duty; but no excuse will be received for any delay beyond twenty days after the first publication of this proclamation in the State in which the absentee may be at the date of the publication. This amnesty and pardon shall extend to all who have been accused, or who have been convicted and are undergoing sentence for absence without leave or desertion, excepting only those who have been twice convicted of desertion.

Finally, I conjure my countrywomen—the wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of the Confederacy—to use their all-powerful influence in aid of this call, to add one crowning sacrifice to those which their patriotism has so freely and constantly offered on their country's altar, and to take care that none who owe service in the field shall be sheltered at home from the disgrace of having deserted their duty to their families, to their country, and to their God.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand, and the Seal of the Confedesate States, at Richmond, this 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-three.
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:
J. P. BENJAMIN, Sect'y of State.
Aug 5-20t

The papers throughout the Confederate States are requested to copy the above proclamation, at the earliest moment, and for twenty days thereafter, and send their bills to the Private Secretary of the President.

CONSCRIPT OFFICE,
CAMP HOLMES, Aug. 6, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ABOVE PROCLAmation of amnesty and pardon by the President, an earnest invitation is extended to all persons absent without leave from the army, to report themselves at the Camp of Instruction immediately, to be forwarded to their regiments. All good citizens are entreated to use every means in their power to prevail upon persons of the class named to return to their duty. They will be well treated and past offences forgotten. Transportation will be furnished to their commands.

But it must be distinctly understood that after the expiration of the time set by the President, the most vigorous measures in the power of the government will be instituted for the arrest and punishment of all absent from their commands without leave. None need expect to evade longer the service which they justly owe to their country. Let them report at once to their militia officers to be sent to camp, or come in person without delay.

II. A Camp of Instruction will be opened at "Camp Vance," near Morganton, on the 10th of August. All persons subject to conscription in the 9th and 10th District will report to Capt. James C. McRae, Commanding Camp Vance.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commandant of Conscripts for N. C.
J. W. MALLETT, Adj't. Aug 5-20t

LACK & FARRISS,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

WE WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT WE have on hand and are constantly receiving an assortment of

CITIZENS' AND MILITARY CLOTHING.

The business will be carried on under the direct supervision of Mr. C. M. FARRISS, and satisfaction guaranteed to our patrons. An experienced hand will go to the Camps to take measures for uniforms when ordered.
G. A. LACK.....C. M. FARRISS.
April 7-tf

ESTRAY.

TAKEN FROM A DESERTER AT MY HOUSE, ON August 5th, an IRON GREY MARE, five or six years old, black mane and tail. Has been shod; no other marks. He gave his name as William Hobbs, and said he brought her from Maryland—afterwards that a negro brought her to him. The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. Apply to
RICHARD HOLDING,
Aug 12-3t* Pacific, N. C

NURSE WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SMALL GIRL FOR hire, suitable for a nurse, will please make it known at Progress Office. July 21-tf

CURRY COMBS.

MANUFACTURED by JOLLY & LACK,
March 19-tf Raleigh, N. C

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,

June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GRAHAM, N. C., FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE IS A FRAMED BUILDing and contains four large rooms, with a fire place in each. There is on the lot a good kitchen, with two rooms and a fire place in each; also a good and roomy Smoke House. A well of most excellent water is an additional advantage to the place. The lot contains about six acres, and is situated in the town of Graham, within 1 mile of Graham Station, on the N. C. R. R. The location is very healthy, and the conveniences of the situation are not excelled. Price $3,500, for the next 30 days. For further information apply to F. D. KOONCE,
Aug 12-tf Haw River, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, IF APPLICATION BE MADE soon, a good and desirable residence in the city, about 150 yards South of the Governor's Palace, on Fayetteville street. For terms, &c., apply to
July 16-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS of selected TOBACCO in the Leaf. Wrappers and Fillers in proper proportion.
PHILLIPS & HOOKER,
June 17-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

RICE FOR SALE.

THE STATE WILL SELL RICE BY THE CASK. Apply to C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. Commissary Department. THOS. D. HOGG,
July 4-tf Captain C. S.

CURRY COMBS.

200 DOZEN CURRY COMBS FOR SALE AT THE Factory of JOLLY & LACK.
March 24-tf.

SALE OF LAND.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity of Wake County and State of North Carolina, in the case of "Ann Eliza Honicutt against Geo W. Thompson, Adm'r, and Sion H. Rogers," made at Spring Term, 1861, and orders from time to time made in said cause, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, on Tuesday of August Term of the County Court, 1863, at 12 M., the House and Lot in the pleadings mentioned and described in the above entitled case. The premises are located in the Southeastern part of the City of Raleigh, now occupied by Mrs. Honicutt and family, and adjoining the lots of Stephen Justice, Mary Saunders and others.—The House has two rooms and in tolerable repair, and there is ground enough for a good garded. I understand this lot always rents well.

The purchaser can give bond and good security, payable twelve months after date, with interest from date, or he can pay *cash*. R. G. LEWIS, C. M. E.
July 17-td

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE.

A VERY SUPERIOR 6½ OCTAVO ROSEWOOD Piano Forte, made by Knape & Ghale, of Baltimore, The above Piano has the entire Iron Frame, and is finished all round, having four round corners, a very fine tone and every way a first rate instrument. Enquire of
JAS. PIRSSON,
July 9-tf Harget St., opposite the Fair Grounds.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL BUILDING LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, opposite the residence of A. M. Lewis, Esq., in the Northern part of the city. Apply to
June 25-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

NORTH STATE CIGAR FACTORY.

H. J. B. CLARK, PROPRIETOR,

GRAHAM, N. C.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND CIGARS, SOME very fine.

Twenty-five thousand lbs. celebrated "Stonewall" Smoking Tobacco; in lots to suit purchasers.

Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
July 25-3m.

3,700 BOXES OF THE SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS

HAVE BEEN ORDERED IN ONE DAY. WHEREever known their use continues. Without puffing, they have gained ground by their real value. More than five hundered persons are known to have been cured by these Pills.

This excellent family medicine is recommended by the proprietor as good only for diseases of the Liver. His correspondents say that they also cure Billious Rheumatism, Pneumonia, Chills and Fevers, Billious Fevers, Piles and Worms. They are a perfectly safe medicine.

Peter Vaden, Esq., of Dinwiddie county, Va., after describing remarkable cures in his family of Billious Rheumatism and Pleurisy, says: "My Doctor's bill has been heretofore from $175 to $200 per year. I have used them [these pills] for my family, which consists of eighteen white and colored, and have not called in a Doctor. This is a great saving. They certainly are the best family medicine ever discovered."

Rev. John W. Potter, of Greene county, North Carolina, had suffered twelve years from a diseased liver, which the physicians had not been able to cure. He says:

"I commenced taking the Hepatic Pills with no confidence in them. They acted like a charm on me. From that hour I have improved. I have persevered in their use until now, by God's blessing, I am well and hearty. I had a negro man who, as I believe, was saved from death by a dose of these Pills. My Doctor's bill was annually from $100 to $200, but I have had no use for a physician since."

The great rise in the price of ingredients and the heavy tax on these Pills, compel the proprietor to put them at their present prices or quit the manufacture. They are not more profitable to him than when he sold them at lower rates.

Price: $1:50 a box. For $15 a dozen boxes will be sent prepaid to any part of the Confederacy. Those who desire less than a dozen boxes must apply to the Druggists. Great reduction made to Druggists and merchants who pay by the gross. Cash must always accompany orders.
Address GEO. W. DEEMS,
Aug 1-2taw1m* Wilson, N. C.

TO THE AFFLICTED—A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING FOR YEARS ADministered an ointment to many friends in cases of Rheumatism (which she considers almost a specific in the disease) gratuitously, now offers it for sale to the public for a small consideration, believing that its general use will greatly dimish the empire of this terrible tyrant:

HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN RELIEVED BY IT!

READ THE CERTIFICATES—TRY IT!

PRICE: $5 per box, sent by mail anywhere in the Confederate States, Address
MRS. S. A. REID, box 307,
Raleigh, N. C.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. July 31, 1863.

Dear Mrs. Reid: After having tried your Ointment for Rheumatism thoroughly, and having experienced great relief therefrom, I feel safe in saying that it is one of the greatest remedies of the age. Nothing can eradicate the disease, but it can be relieved to a certain extent, and your Ointment accomplishes all that any medicine can do. I have recommended it in numerous instances, and always with good has its use been attended. God bless you for your kindness in administering relief to
THOS. J. JOHNSTON.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 1, 1863.

Mrs. S. A. Reid: Having used your Ointment myself and for others of my family, I may safely pronounce it the *best* remedy for Rheumatism I have ever tried.

I would advise *all* who are afflicted with this disease to give it a trial.

Yours respectfully,
Aug 4-2w H. PORTER.

THE NORTH CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

WILL MEET PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT with the Church of New Providence, Graham, N. C., on Wednesday before the second Sabbath in October.
Aug 6-td WM. L. LONG, Sec'y.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisments inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE OF NINE LINES, OR LESS:

One day	$1 00	One week	$ 6 00
Two days	3 00	Two weeks	12 00
Three days	3 00	Three weeks	18 00
Four days	4 00	One month	24 00
Five days	5 00	Two months	48 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same.

Cash will be demanded from all persons, and no contracts will be made save in accordance with these terms. When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

REWARDS.

$300 REWARD.

MY CARRIAGE HOUSE WAS BROKEN OPEN ON the night of the 12th inst., and was stolen therefrom, a set double carriage harness, nearly new, but little used, and described as follows: Saddles silver plated tops and white patent leather skirts, or facings to pads, bridle's trimmed with white patent leather, with small turret on the ends of headstalls, made with bar buckles; bits straight bar with [illegible] driving reigns rounded and made of russet leather, some covered buckle in middle of hand holt. Also one set single buggy harness, silver plated, saddle strop leading from saddle to crupper, inlaid with white patent leather; bridle without blinds, headstall inlaid with white patent leather, small fancy terret on top of headstall; reins rounded of russet leather. These harness about half worn; bit to bridle straight mouth piece with check. Also one set single buggy harness, about half worn, with what is called the self-adjusting tree; bridle to these harness new, without blinds. Also one black full quiltred, what is called a pad saddle, without tree, about half worne, russet stirrup leather, wood stirrups not covered. Also several riding and harness bridles not described. The above reward of three hundred dollars, will be paid on delivery of the goods to me and the conviction of the thief, or two hundred dollars for the delivery of the goods.
Aug 14-tf C. W. D. HUTCHINGS.

RANAWAY.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCIBER ON WEDnesday night, August 12th, my negro boy ALFRED. He is nearly black, with a deep scar on his upper lip, rather slender and about sixteen years old. No doubt he will try to pass for a free boy. A liberal reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or confinement in jail.
Aug 14-tf T. McGEE.

$10 REWARD.

TEN DOLLARS WILL BE PAID FOR THE DELIVery of a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, lost in this city a few days ago, at J. C. PALMERS.
Aug 14-2t

$25 REWARD.

STRAYED FROM FRANKLINTON, FRANKLIN County, one Heifer, 3 years old, red and white spotted; two yearlings, mostly black, with a few white spots, and a white spot in the face. The mark is crop each ear. To any one taking them up and writing to me so I can get them I will pay the above reward.
Aug. 10-1w* JOHN RHEM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE NEcessities of our people still require the continuance of the prohibition heretofore extended by proclamation to the exportation of certain articles from the State.

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the Proclamation of July 10th, in force for thirty days from and after the 12th inst., in regard to the exportation of Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather, and Shoes, subject to the exceptions, &c., expressed heretofore.

{L. S.} In witness whereof, ZEBULAN B. VANCE, Governor, Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this 10th day of August A. D. 1863., and in the Eighty-Eight year of our Independence. Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor, R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
Aug. 11-1w

All Daily papers copy one week and Weekly papers two weeks.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON, PIANO FORTE MANUFACturer, respectfully informs the public that he has established himself in Raleigh, and offers his services to all those who wish their Pianos skillfully and thoroughly tuned or repaired. Orders left at the Book Store of W. L. Pomery, Esq., or at Mr. Pirsson's residence in Harget street, nearly opposite the Fair Grounds, will meet with prompt attention.

N. B.—Piano Fortes bought and sold. Mr. Pirsson refers to Rev. Dr. Smedes and Professor Hansen.
Jan 13-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pound of LEAD.
THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

BURKE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THESE SPRINGS ARE SITUATED IN WESTERN North Carolina, about fifteen miles from Morganton, in a mountainous, beautiful and romantic country. The waters, SULPHUR and CHALYBEATE, are said to be equal to any in the country. Deer, Bear and Pheasants abound in the mountains.

The Company has succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced gentleman and lady to take charge of the House, and will be ready for the reception of visitors by the 1st of July.

Board, per day	$ 5
Week	28
Month	90

A Hack will leave Morganton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the Springs.

One-fourth of this property, with three hundred acres of land attached, would be sold to a person competent to take charge of the property.
June 25-tf PIEDMONT SPRINGS CO.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY.

WE ARE NOW IN OPERATION FOR THE BENEfit of the people. We are now manufacturing the Flying Shuttle and Old Fashioned Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bed Steads, &c. In a few days we expect to be manufacturing Shoe Lasts and Pegs. Our foundry is also in operation, and Castings of all kinds will be furnished as far as possible. The farming interests of the country will receive our especial attention. We will pay the highest prices for old castings, which you must bring to us if you desire the supply of new castings to be kept up. We shall soon be prepared to furnish plows of various kinds, by wholesale and retail. Soldiers' wives will be furnished with necessary articles at reduced prices.
SIMPSON & HOOKER,
June 3-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WITH AN EXPERIENCE OF MORE THAN FORTY years, the undersigned does not flatter himself, but is flattered by his customers, and will receive and sell at Auction, or on Commission, everything entrusted to his care. FRANK I. WILSON,
May 14-tf Auctioneer
Standard copy

TAKEN UP

AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF LENOIR county, a Negro Boy who says his name is CALVIN, and that he belongs to Mr. Samuel Woodley. The owner is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs. ISAIAH WOOD, Jailer,
Aug 3-2w* Kinston, N. C.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS.

AFTER THE 1ST JUNE, OUR HOUSE WILL BE open for the reception of boarders.

RATES OF BOARD.

Board per day	$6.00
" " week	35,00
" " month	120,00

Children under ten, and servants, half price.
BLACKNALL & CO., Proprietors.

P. S.—We cannot send our Omnibus to the 3 o'clock night train. [May 23-tf] B. & CO.

LAND WANTED.

A REFUGEE WANTS TO PURCHASE A SMALL piece of Land near Raleigh. Apply to the Editor of the Progress. July 31-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, AUG. 15, 1863.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the PROGRESS:

Daily Progress	One year - - -	$10 00
" "	Six months - -	6 00
" "	Three months -	4 00
" "	Two months -	3 00
" "	One month - -	1 50

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $5 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

☞ **How to send us Money.**—To avoid all risk in sending money for subscription by mail, we have made arrangements with the Southern Express Company, by which all money can be sent for subscription to the PROGRESS at our risk and expense. Subscribers will enclose the amount to be sent in an envelope directed to the DAILY PROGRESS, and seal with wax, writing their name and Post Office, and the amount sent on the outside. Deliver the same to any Agent of the Southern Express Company, and take his receipt. Send a letter to us by mail, advising us of the date when sent.

All remittances of money by mail at the risk of those sending it.

☞ **Rags! Rags! Rags!**—The highest cash price will be paid at the PROGRESS OFFICE for all kinds of clean Cotton and Linen Rags, in large or small quantities.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

The Invincibility of the South.

As ardently as we desire peace, and as much as we are convinced of the ability of the North to do us mischief, we feel an abiding assurance that the people of the South can never be conqured. What if her cities are burned and her ports closed? What if her fields are ravaged, her negroes stolen and her people driven to the swamps and forests? What if campaigns are lost, her finest armies beaten, and her cruisers driven from the seas? These things will never break her bold spirit or crush her proud heart. From her smouldering ruins, from her wasted fields, from the green graves of her martyred sons, from the flowing tears of her outraged women, a new inspiration will arise, to breathe into the bosom of her children fresh aspirations for freedom, a deeper thirst for vengeance, and a more abiding determination to resist to the last extremity.

The tide of revolution has known no ebb in the history of the world. Onward, still onward with resistless power it has flowed in every age and clime. Prejudice, passion, and the faith of ages oppose themselves in vain to the angry flood. The most cherished ideas, the proudest opinions, the religion, the institutions, the *all* of a nation, are but as ropes of sand before the impetuous current. It must flow onward until the ocean of its destiny is reached. But though it cannot be restrained, it is within the compass of human genius, energy and courage to govern it—to divert it into new channels, and to give it a more appropriate direction. This great tide is now sweeping over this land, threatening the destruction of our property, our liberties and our very existence as a nation. For one we would stand upon no mere punctilio at a moment of so much danger to the country, but would delight to throw out the first spade full of earth from the channel by which this mighty flood of war and revolution is to be turned toward the ocean of peace, which is its final destiny. The peace, which we desire, however, is that for which our soldiers have fought and bled, that for which the President declares his daily prayers ascend, that which would secure to the Confederacy *independence, prosperity* and *untarnished honor*.

If it is impossible to accomplish this—if the destructive tide must continue to sweep over us, for long years of danger and suffering—it is our duty as patriots, bravely to meet the shock and to bear the infliction. By patience, courage and faith, the storm will eventually be turned aside, leaving the earth the greener and the skies the brighter from its long visitation. A great people like ours cannot be conquered. Tyranny can forge no chains which are strong enough to fetter the limbs of men who have sworn to be free. Neither fire nor the sword, can destroy the courage, the hope, the confidence of hearts which have once thrilled with the electric thought of liberty. Suffering humiliation and defeat may be ours, but subjugation, servitude and dishonor, never—while Southern blood shall flow and strong arms remain to resist the invader.

Latest News from Virginia.

Latest advices from Gen. Lee's army represent everything quiet.

Our cavalry skirmish with the enemy last Monday near Brandy Station resulted in the loss of twenty killed and wounded and fifteen captured on the part of the enemy, and only three wounded on our side. The enemy now occupies his old stamping ground.

Our forces in the Valey met the enemy last week and after two days' fighting drove him back towards Winchester where he is in force. Our loss not stated.

It is not believed that a battle is imminent on the Rappahannock unless provoked by Gen. Lee. No apprehension is felt as to the result, let the battle come when it may, but our soldiers are represented as having the most unbounded confidence.

We have nothing late from the South or Southwest save what appears in our telegraphic columns. From the tone of the latest Northern prints we have been permitted to see, it would seem that the next month or two is to be spent in recuperating and taking it easy, except at Charleston where they are hourly expecting a great and "disoisive victory."

VOX POPULI.—A correspondence over the above cognoman will be found in this paper, taken from the *Standard* of yesterday. We opine that every true *native* citizen of North Carolina who reads it will be pleased with it, and, after reading, will carefully lay it away so that he can re-read it the first rainy day, lest he might forget some of the wholesome doctrines it inculcates.

We have not the least idea who the writer is, but we lay a wager that he or his ancestors were once North Carolinians—his doctrines smack so much of true North Carolina metal.

The Charleston *Courier* of a late date, represents the scarcety of provisions, particularly flour, in that city as alarmingly great, and announces Mr. J. N. Robson as a legally authorized agent for the city, who will procede immediately to this State in quest of the desired supplies, commending him in very complimentary terms to the kind reception and favorable consideration of our people.

In view of the beseigement of that threatened city and the great risk in carrying on regular commercial intercouse, we have no hesitancy in bespeaking success for Mr. Robson, both with our authorities and planters. We suggest, however, that he make his purchases directly of the farmers, (for they know how to charge enough, in all conscience,) and not of traders, vulgarly called speculators, who will skin him alive.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—Our citizens in the vicinity of Cook's barber shop, on Fayetteville Street, were thrown into some confusion yesterday evening, about six o'clock, by a little shooting affair, between Wm. White and the barber, a Mr. Cook.

Cook, it seems had been chastising a lad, a relative of White, a little more severely than White desired, and to stop the proceeding White drew a repeater and shot at Cook, but missed his mark; whereupon Cook knocked White down and took the pistol from him. In the melee, some how or other the pistol was fired a second time accidently, but did no harm. Quite a large crowd assembled in a few minutes but no farther demonstration was made.

Mayor Harrison was early on the ground, who, we suppose, took charge of the belligerents.

Our friendly advice to the boys is to go and join the army immediately, and work off their pugnacity and it will greatly improve their title to the appellation of good citizens.

It will be seen by reference to our telegraphic columns that a convention of North Carolina soldiers, principally officers of course, has been held in Virginia, passing resolutions declaratory of the loyalty of the people of the glorious old State to the Confederate Government, and denunciatory of the *Standard*, and its editor as traitorous and dangerous. This action on the part of the officers who are honored with the command of our soldiery we regard as most laughably ridiculous, as it is well known to every well-informed North Carolinian, both in and out of the army, that, at least two-thirds of the people of this State, it matters not where located, however much they may like or dislike Mr. Holden personally, endorce mainly, the doctrine his paper promulgates.

The report, which we understand, has been circulating extensively in this community that yellow fever has again made its appearance in Wilmington is wholly unfounded. We make this statement upon the authority of the Mayor and Physicians of that town as published in a correspondence between them in the *Journal* of last Tuesday.

The dry weather is over and we have had several fine showers recently. Yesterday at 4 o'clock a thunder cloud came over our city and the rain descended beautifully for several minutes, the sun shining brightly the while, causing a well defined rainbow, apparently resting one of its extremities on the street in front of the Post Office, not twenty yards from our door, to display all the prismatic colors in splendid order.

FOR CONGRESS.—The Wadesboro' *Argus* announces Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson, a candidate for re-election to Congress.

For the Progress.]

CAMP 6th N. C. REGIMENT,
MADISON C. H., Va., July 30th, 1863.

ED. PROGRESS:—Amid the carnage and devastation of war, blighting and blasting everything fair and lovely, and rending assunder all those ties, which bind together men and make pleasant associations, there ever and anon occur little instances which rise up like green oasis in the desert to cheer and refresh the toilsome traveller. Such an instance occurred with us last night. After ten days hard marching, as we went into camp at this place, we were greeted by the well-known features of our beloved Brigadier General, R. F. Hoke, who has just returned after his long absence on account of his wounds. When he was discovered, cheer after cheer rose up from the deep forest as the shades of night were setting in. It spread like lightning over the Brigade, that "*Gen. Hoke has returned*," and the cheers became wilder—the spontaneous, heartfelt welcome of brave men to a brave commander.

Immediately after tattoo, the officers of the "Old Sixth," with the Band proceeded to Headquarters and after a few patriotic airs, three cheers were given for "Gen. Hoke, the Hero of Fredericksburg." He came forth and said: "Gentlemen, I am proud of the reception I meet with, and from such men. This Brigade, in the Pennsylvania campaign, has won a reputation not only throughout the State, but the Confederacy. You have identified yourselves with the campaign through which you have just passed. I can but be proud of such a Brigade, and wishing you all success and thanking you for the honor done me, I bid you good night." He then retired amid cheers.

Col. Godwin was then called for, who made his appearance and said: "That General Hoke had just remarked to him that he would not exchange his Brigade for any other in the army, and that was his sentiments. Since you have been under my command, you have acted gallantly in every struggle, performed every duty faithfully, and obeyed every order cheerfully and with alacrity. I am proud of my association with this Brigade and glad to turn you over into the hands of him whom we all love, Gen. Hoke." He then retired amid cheers for "*Gettysburg*."

Lt. Col. Jones, of the 57th was next called for, but his remarks were too long for me to attempt to report them. After thanking them for honor done him, he paid a glowing tribute to the "Old Sixth," and to the memory of the lamenteded Avery. After rasping those at home, who would tarnish the fair fame of the "Old North State," he said her gallant sons were bearing aloft in glory the glorious flag of North Carolina. His remarks were eloquent and soul stirring and he retired amid cheers.

The crowd at this time perceiving the gallant Kirkland of the 21st, cries at once arose for "Kirkland *the Hero of Winchester!*" He seemed desirous of skulking from the fight; but when the cry was reiterated of "*Winchester*" the fire became too hot and he yelded: "Gentlemen, I am no speaker, I thank you for the honor you have done me." He retired amid prolonged cheers for the "*the Hero of Winchester.*" His speeches are usually well made, especially like the one at Winchester and Gettysburg.

All passed off pleasantly, and after a few airs from the Band, returned to camp to dream of loved ones far away. When shall the next serenade be?

SOLDIER.

From the Standard.]

TREASON AND THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We have rarely been more astonished and thoroughly disgusted, than recently in reading an article taken from the Richmond *Enquirer* headed "*Treason*," in which the Editor attempts to excite a mob against the Raleigh *Standard* for counselling *peace* while we have it in our power to make peace on just and honoralbe terms. The whole tone and tenor of the article in question, is so entirely contrary to every principle of liberty and of a free government, and so completely in unison with the Machiavellian principles of despotism, that, in reading it, we could not but ask ourselves, if it were possible that the writer was a free-born American citizen? Or was he brought up in the regions of old despotisms, accustomed from his youth to breathe the infected air of tyranny, of absolulte power, and of abject slavery? Without knowing we cannot but *suspect* that the author of the piece referred to is an alien, foreign born, and foreign bred, whose tastes and principles and ideas of political freedom, have all been mouldered under the depressing influences of the despotisms of the Old Word. This conclusion is forced upon us from this fact:

In the *first* place, that his idea of "*treason*" is simply to have, and express an opinion different from what is supposed to be the opinion of our rulers and demagogues! No free-born American citizen would ever have thought of such an idea. It is evidently exotic.

In the *second* place, it is plain that he knows nothing of the *Constitution* of our government which guarantees the right of every citizen to have and to express an opinion on any and all subjects whatever, military, political, religious and social, otherwise he could not have been guilty of so silly a blunder, as pronouncing the simple utterance of a candid and deliberate opinion as to what would be for the best interests of the country under present emergencies, "treason!"

In the *third* place, he imagines that the government belongs to the *rulers* and that the people are their *servants*; whereas the government is the creature of the *people*, and our rulers not our masters, but our *servants*; consequently the people who made the government, and to whom it belongs, have a most perfect right to express any opinions they please as to the best method of conducting it—to modify it—change it—and re-construct it, if they in their sovereignty elect so to do. And he is a usurper who should attempt to wrest from them this right.

In the *fourth* place, he endeavors to excite the *mob* to destroy the Raleigh *Standard!* "To destroy it," says he "would no more hurt North Carolina than the cutting out of an ulcer would hurt a living man." Again he says, "why is the Raleigh *Standard* suffered to exist?" This appeal to *mobocracy*, instead of to reason and logic, points unmistakably to the land of riots and shillalahs.

In the *fifth* place, he, in utter ignorance, as it would seem, of our Constitution, which guarantees free speech, a free press, and the assembling of the people together for discussion on all subjects whatever, attempts to excite the strong arm of power to "*gag*" free speech, and to muzzle a free press! He says "There ought to be some remedy for the evil—some arm powerful enough to *gag* the criminal." Could this abominable sentiment have been written by any one who was not himself fit to be the minion of a tyrant? The freedom of speech is not only a political right guaranteed by the Constitution, but it is more, it is a *natural* right—a heaven-born prerogative bestowed by that God who made the brain to think, and the tongue to speak, and endowed man with the gift of language to promulgate the fruits of his thinking and reasoning faculties. The first act of a tyrant is to suppress the liberty of speech. And he who lends his aid towards bringing about a result so disastrous to liberty and human progress, is the craven minion of despotism, and consequently is an enemy to his species and ought to be regarded and treated as such.

From the foregoing facts and considerations we are compelled to conclude (for we have no other means of knowing) that the Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* is foreign born and foreign bred, with the principles of foreign despotisms indelibly impressed upon his servile nature.

But what has the Raleigh *Standard* said or done, that has given the Editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* an opportunity to betray his origin? It is simply this, as quoted from the *Enquirer*, for we have not seen the Raleigh *Standard*, and therefore have no means of judging how much it has been garbled and misrepresented: the Editor of the *Standard*, in the exercise of his own judgment, with the lights before him and actuated by a sincere love for his country, says: "But we have no idea that we can obtain peace on our own terms." This is the head and front of the offence—this is the "*treason!*" And yet there is not a thinking, dispassionate, candid man in the entire Confederacy that does not believe precisely the same thing.—"Our terms," that is the terms of the demagogues, (not of the people) are not only to have this slavery turmoil settled according to honor and justice, but the "separate independence" of every one of the Southern States now claimed by, and represented in the Congress of the Confederacy, besides that "Maryland shall have the right to decide by popular vote, as to which side she will belong." These are "our terms"—that is the terms of our demagogues. And yet there is not a sensible, reflecting man in the whole land, that dreams that these terms are feasible. Where is the candid man who will honestly say that he believes that peace can be obtained with Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, as integral portions of the Confederacy? But this foreign born takes it upon himself to expound precisely what we are fighting for, and on what terms we will make peace. He says: "All mankind knows that we desire peace; but peace on terms of separate independence. On any other terms peace would be the peace of subjugation or submission." This takes it for granted that the *primary* object of separation was *independence*, which is a mistake. Whatever may have been the *secret* designs of politicians and demagogues who "*precipitated disunion*," contrary to the desires of the great majority of the people, independence was not the *primary* object of the revolution. This was denied twice ten thousand times by the politicians themselves. Had this been announced they never could have led the South into secession. The great majority of the *people* loved the Union and were proud of their great and glorious country! But the final necessity of secession was argued by the demagogues as a *means* to an end, viz: The obtaining of our just and honorable rights on the subject of *slavery* and the *territories*. This is what the *people* are figheing for—and not for independence *per se*.—not for the politicians and demagogues, but for our *Constitutional rights*, and against *Lincoln* and *Abolitionism*. Sir, I am an officer in the Confederate army—I have frequently sustained the hazards of battle—and my life has often been in jeopardy—and I am fully resolved never to lay down my sword until Lincolnism is overthrown. But when this is achieved then I shall proudly exult and thank the God of battles for giving us the victory. Sir, we are not fighting for the politicians and demagogues who would be our masters instead of our servants—but we are fighting for our liberty and our just rights under the Constitution. Let there be war and we *victorious*, it matters not whether we have one government or two, or a half-a-dozen. The Raleigh *Standard* expresses substantially the views of the great majority of the people, both in and out of the army. The *Enquirer* degrades the people, as we might expect from one of his antecedents, when he represents them as fighting for the *demagogues* irrespective of their own rights—and would use them as *tools* of disappointed ambition and hate, to accomplish their own aggrandizement.

VOX POPULI.

Columbus, Miss., Aug. 1st, 1863.

THE MILITARY SITUATION—A NORTHERN VIEW.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, of the 4th instant, in its summary of news, has the following:

Since the battle of Gettysburg, and the capture of Port Hudson and Vicksburg, the Federal forces under Meade, and Grant, and Rosecrans and Banks, respectively, appear to have subsided into comparative inaction. The Army of the Potomac rests somewhere in the vicinity of the Rappahanneck, worn out by long marches, and greatly weakened by its losses at Winchester and in Pennsylvania, by the return home of the Pennsylvania militia, of the New York troops, hurried forward by Gov. Seymour, and of the many regiments whose term of service had expired. Gen. Meade seems to be in no condition to take the offensive, and will probably content himself, if he is permitted to do so, with watching the movements of the enemy until adequate reinforcements shall reach him. His position is said to be naturally a strong one, and, to strengthen it still farther, he has made a liberal use of the pick and spade. It may be that the authorities at Washington have really ordered Meade to advance, as the correspondence of the Boston *Courier*, which we published yesterday, indicates; but the new commander-in-chief of the Army of the Potomac will scarcely hazard his reputation by taking the initiative in a new campaign, unless assured of sufficient support to justify a forward movement, and we doubt whether such support could be had without entirely stripping the defences of Washington of troops, unless Grant furnishes a portion of his force for the purpose. In the meantime, however, the Confederate army, under Lee, now lying between the Rappahannock and the Rapidan, may not be content to remain inactive. Its numbers are said to be at least equal to those of the army of the Potomac, and if such be really the case, Gen. Lee will scarcely be inclined to stand for any considerable length of time on the defensive, unless he, too, is expecting reinforcements from the Southwest. It is not, indeed, improbable that there will be a concentration of troops on both sides, and that the next tremendous struggle will be, on the one hand, for the possession of Richmond, and, on the other hand, for the capture of Washington.

Since the retreat of Bragg, Gen. Rosecrans has not ventured beyond Tullahoma, and for good and sufficient reasons—his army is not strong enough to advance any further into the interior, and keep up at the same time his line of communication with the base of his supplies at Nashville. To what point Gen. Bragg has fallen back, we are not informed. A portion of his forces, under Hardee, occupies Chattanooga, and, as the position is a very strong one, and is also well fortified, the latter is not in any serious danger of having it wrested from him.

Gen. Grant's army has been broken up into several divisions—part of it garrisons Vicksburg, part has gone up the river, and part has gone down to assist Banks, many of whose troops have served their time out, and have been or will be mustered out of service. The capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson was not accomplished without heavy loss, and apart from casualties of battle, the diseases incidental to the climate must be taken into account. These combined causes have, as a matter of course, simply reduced the number of effective men which Grant had at his disposal; whilst the comparatively small force under Banks has been still further reduced by the return home of those volunteer regiments whose term of service has expired. Notwithstanding, therefore, the successes which have been achieved in the Southwest, it is manifest that any further operations, especially at this season of the year, would scarcely be consistent with that prudence which governs a sensible commander. It is true that we hear that Mobile and Savannah are to be the next points of attack; but it is far more likely that such troops as can be spared will be sent to Meade in Virginia, and Gilmore before Charleston, whilst, perhaps, those that were drawn from Rosecrans will be returned to him.

The war on the lower Mississippi is evidently over for the present, and if Meade does not advance, and is not attacked, popular interest will centre on Charleston, where Gilmore is struggling to overcome the manifold difficulties which beset him on every side, and which are even now taxing his engineering skill to the utmost. Will he succeed eventually? There are those who are sanguine enough to predict that he will. But Battery Wagner still holds out, shot and shell making no serious impression upon the sand of which the works are composed. The garrison and its supporting force can be relieved or strengthened from Charleston at will, and it cannot be flanked from the adjoining islands, as fortifications equally formidable have been constructed there, or are in progress of construction—three thousand negroes having been called for by Gov. Bonham for that purpose, in addition to those already actively at work.

More than thirty days have elapsed since the Federal troops landed on Morris Island; two assaults upon Battery Wagner have been made, and both were repulsed with such severe loss that correspondents inform us there will be no further attempt to carry that work by storm. To take it by siege is a slow and exhausting process at best. It is believed, however, that although Battery Wagner may hold out for a long time to come, and perhaps indefinitely, that the heavy guns now being placed in position will be near enough to batter down Fort Sumter, and that Sumter once abandoned Charleston must fall. We doubt if this result follows necessarily. ° °

The complaint now is, that the monitors have been of but little service, and that the capture of Charleston is necessarily dependent upon the success of operations on land. If this be true, and if it be also true that Gilmore has suffered a loss of one-third of his force, it is at least a matter of doubt whether Charleston can be taken at all. Certain it is, this result can only be attained by a much larger army than is now under the command of Gen. Gilmore.

MILITARY COURT.

We very cheerfully comply with a request to publish the following report of the court convened to investigate charges, &c., against Col. Faison, of the 56th Regiment, for supposed derilliction of duty in the affair of Gum Swamp:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF RICHMOND,
RICHMOND, July 25th, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No 32.

I. Proceedings of the Military Court, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, (established under an act of Congress, approved Oct. 9th, 1862,) and convened in the city of Richmond, Va., on the 8th day of January, 1863, by virtue of General Order, No 2, before which were arraigned and tried the following persons, viz:

1. Col. P. F. Faison, 56th N. C. Regiment:

CHARGE 1st—Neglect of Duty.

Specification—in this, that Col. P. F. Faison, 56th N. C. Reg't, being in command of his regiment, on outpost duty at Gum Swamp, near Kinston, N. C., on or about the 22d of May, 1863, did allow his flank and rear to be gained, and his regiment to be surprised by the enemy's forces, thereby causing the capture of about one hundred of his men, several wagons, and one piece of artillery, and endangering the safety of the whole command near Kinston.

CHARGE 2d—Misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy.

Specification—In this, that after his regiment had been surprised by the enemy at Gum Swamp, near Kinston, N. C., on or about the 22d of May, 1863, Col. P. F. Faison 56th Reg't, made no attempt to hold his position or engage the enemy, but caused an unnecessary and disorderly retreat, making no effort to keep his regiment together as an organised body, thereby losing about one hundred of his men as prisoners, several wagons with stores, and one piece of artillery, and seriously endangering the safety of the whole command near Kinston.

Finding.

Of the specification to charge 1st—The Court find the facts set forth in the specification, with the exception of the assent or agency implied in the word "allow," substituting therefor the simple statement of the fact that the flank and rear of Col. Faison was gained by surprise; and with the addition: That while Colonel Faison with his regiment was posted at the entrenchments near Gum Swamp, his front and left flank were threatened by a force of the enemy larger than his own; of the approach of this force he acquired timely information, which he communicated to his commanding officer; that he had not received any special orders as to where he should post his pickets, being left to his own judgment in that respect; that his right flank rested on a swamp which was generally considered impassable, but which, in consequence of a long drought, had become passable some weeks before the attack, and was so at that time; that for the purpose of protecting his right flank from being assailed or turned by surprise, Col. Faison had posted pickets as far to the right and in as large number as he could prudently do with the force under his command, without too much weakening his front; that to have guarded against a surprise by the route by which the enemy actually gained his rear, would have required pickets to have been strung from his post to the Lower Trent road, a distance of about four miles, which could not have been expected to have been done by the regiment under his command, and could only have been done by superior orders; another force of the enemy also superior to his advanced around the head of Gum Swamp, and then turning to their right and passing through the western part of the swamp, came unexpected to Col. Faison on his right flank and rear, and hence the surprise set forth in the specification. Under the circumstances stated, the Court attach no criminality thereto.

Of charge 1st—Not guilty.

Of specification to charge 2d—Not guilty.

Of charge 2d—Not guilty.

And do therefore acquit the said Col. Paul F. Faison.

From the Greensboro' Patriot.]

SAD CALAMITY.

On Saturday night last, at about 11 o'clock the cooking department of Greensboro Female College was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was instantly given, and soon quite a crowd had collected at the scene; but all efforts to stay the spreading flames were unavailing, and in a short while the whole building was in a heap of ruins. No person was hurt, nor any lives endangered by the conflagration. The greater part of the College furniture and property were saved, though we regret that Prof. Frerichs, of the Painting Department lost all his costly materials, studies, several portfolios of sketches, and a number of fine paintings, besides several in course of execution. His studio was in the first room to take fire, and consequently it was impossible to enter it for fear of suffocation.

The destruction of this College is a serious loss to the educational interests of the country, and if possible it should be rebuilt at once.

We subjoin the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of this place held on Tuesday evening, to take into consideration the loss of the College, and to give expression to their views in consequence thereof:

At a meeting of the citizens of Greensborough, held on Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, p. m., on motion, Prof. Richard Sterling was called to the chair, and Dr. D. P. Weir requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, the following Committee were appointed to draft resolutions for its consideration—Hon. John A. Gilmer, R. M. Sloan, Sr., and James M. Garrett.

During the absence of the Committee, Rev. J. Henry Smith occupied the time by delivering some well timed and appropriate remarks.

The Committee, through their Chairman, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Greensboro' Female College, a literary Institution of extensive and general usefulness to the South, which by the diligence and patronizing care of the friends of learning and religion, had grown up in our midst to high eminence, and which had become the pride of all good men, hath recently sustained incalcucable loss by fire.

Resolved, That we sympathise most sincerely with its friends, and especially with the liberal denomination of Christians, who have had the institution in charge, and by whose industry and fostering care, it hath, by the blessings of Divine Providence, been built up and sustained, and on whom, besides the community at large, this loss falls most grievously and heavily.

Resolved, That the best interests of our Southern Society, require the immediate restoration of this Institution to its recent state of prosperity, and that we will at once contribute of our means to this end to the extent of our ability.

The resolutions were accepted and unanimously adopted, when the meeting was addressed by Mr. Gilmer, D. F. Caldwell, Esq., Rev. Dr Closs, and by the Chairman.

On motion, Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Rev. Wm. Barringer and Dr. D. P. Weir, were appointed a Committee to carry out the object as set forth in the second resolution, and report to next meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Saturday evening next, at 5 o'clock.

RICH'D STERLING, Chairman.
D. P. WEIR, Secretary.

RESIGNED.—Brigadier General Albert G. Jenkins, of the Confederate Cavalry service, who was severely wounded in the head at Gettysburg, has tendered his resignation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF MULES, HORSES, SALT, &C.

ON MONDAY NEXT, THE 17TH INST., COMMENCING at 11 o'clock, in front of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder: 29 Mules; 2 beautiful ponies, excellent under the saddle and well broke to harness; 1 horse; 2 four-horse wagons; 2 two-horse wagons; a lot of new bridles and haltars. Persons in want of mules and horses will doubtless find it to their interest to attend this sale as it will be positive and without reserve.

In addition to the above, we will sell a large lot of Salt, in sacks; 3 boxes and 2 bbls. superior Scotch Snuff; 3 cases superior Blacking; 10,000 large Needles, together with a lot of excellent Housahold, Kitchen Furniture and other articles, among which are, 2 fine Mahogany Tables; 1 large family Carriage, but little used, with the harness; 1 Side Saddle, and a No. 1 Sewing Machine, with fixtures complete, with Mahogany case; a Cooking Stove and fixtures; Crockery and Glass ware, with quite a number of other articles of utility, not necessary to be enumerated.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Aug 15-1t Auctioneers.

HORSES AND MULES.

I HAVE STILL ON HAND ABOUT TWENTY Horses and six Mules, belonging to citizens, which were captured from the Yankee raiders, some of them recently turned over to me. Their owners are respectfully requested to call for them with as little delay as possible. If not claimed before the end of the month they will be taken for the public service.

A GORDON,
Aug 8-tls Quartermaster, Kinston, N. C.

NEW SHOES AND A NEW HAND AT THE BUSINESS BUT ANYTHING TO PLEASE THE LADIES.

RECEIVED THIS WEEK FROM THE FACTORY in Iredell County, a few more cases of Ladies and Gentlemens fine calf and goat skin Shoes. Call and get a good fit, next door to Williams & Haywood's Drug Store. Terms CASH.

Several cases of a No. 1, superior quality; also a small lot of Brogans next week.

Aug 15-3t J. H. KIRKHAM.